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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By paragraph 11 of its resolution 67/76 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

June 2012-May 2013

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2012-April 2013	Albania seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with States, including the annex 2 States, to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Australia	June 2012-May 2013	Australia regularly promoted the ratification of the Treaty among the remaining annex 2 States in both bilateral and multilateral contexts.	
Austria	June 2012-May 2013	Austria, in bilateral meetings, continued to raise the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2012-May 2013	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, and, when appropriate, at a high level, the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2012-May 2013	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In the joint-communiqué	

* The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		issued on the occasion of a visit to Brazil on 21 June 2012, the President of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, joined the Prime Minister of Australia, Julia Gillard, in assigning high priority to the entry into force of the Treaty. In the joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the meeting between the Minister for External Relations of Brazil, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Carl Bildt, on 29 August 2012, the Ministers expressed their support for the early entry into force of the Treaty. In the joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the sixth Brazil-European Union Summit, on 24 January 2013, a shared commitment to the entry into force of the Treaty was also expressed.	
Bulgaria	June 2012-May 2013	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including India and Pakistan, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as an essential element of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
Cyprus	September 2012	Cyprus executed a démarche on behalf of the European Union to the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Estonia	June 2012-May 2013	On several occasions in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, Estonia raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Finland	June 2012-May 2013	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States in its bilateral contacts with a number of annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Hungary	June 2012-May 2013	Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral meetings with several annex 2 States, at the ministerial level and below, such as Egypt, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Japan	June 2012-May 2013	Japan continued to underline the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty during its bilateral contacts with the remaining annex 2 States.	
Jordan	June 2012-May 2013	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	June 2012-May 2013	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the strategy of the European Union and reminded annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including with high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Mexico	June 2012-May 2013	Mexico, during its bilateral meetings, urged annex 2 States that had yet to do so to sign and ratify the Treaty to achieve early entry into force.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
	February 2013	Mexico condemned individually the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, urging it to sign the Treaty as soon as possible and to abstain from further nuclear tests and every other act contrary to the Treaty's objectives and purpose.	
Netherlands	June 2012-May 2013	The Netherlands, in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, reiterated the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty at the earliest opportunity in order to achieve entry into force.	
New Zealand	June 2012-May 2013	New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty in relevant multilateral, regional and bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Norway	June 2012-May 2013	Norway continued to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States.	
Poland	June 2012-May 2013	Poland raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, with the aim of achieving its entry into force.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Russian Federation	June 2012-May 2013	The Russian Federation persistently urged the signature and ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible in bilateral contacts with the countries listed in annex 2 to the Treaty.	
Turkey	June 2012-May 2013	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its relevant bilateral contacts and meetings, especially with annex 2 States, and stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2012-May 2013	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in bilateral discussions to encourage the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty in order to bring about the early entry into force of the Treaty, and conducted counterproliferation talks with China, India and Pakistan.	
	June 2012-March 2013	The United Kingdom supported a project run by the Arms Control Association to aid the United States of America in consultations and information exchange with United States senators and their staff regarding ratification.	
Ukraine	June 2012-May 2013	Ukraine, in bilateral meetings between Ukrainian officials and their counterparts from annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, urged the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Viet Nam	June 2012-May 2013	Viet Nam seized every opportunity to promote the early entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty in bilateral meetings, including with annex 2 States.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
European Union	June 2012	The European Union undertook a démarche on the Treaty to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and contributed to the ongoing efforts of the Group of Eight with other annex 2 States.	
	June 2012-May 2013	The European Union conducted political démarches in all the countries listed in annex 2 to the Treaty that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to promote its entry into force.	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2012-April 2013	Albania seized every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Australia	June 2012-February 2013	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities related to the establishment of the Treaty's verification regime and the development of related expertise in signatory States, including visits in June 2012 to both Malaysia and the Philippines and expert contributions to a February 2013 workshop in Vanuatu promoting National Data Centre capacity in the South-East Asian, Pacific and Far East regions.	
	June 2012-May 2013	Australia continued to advocate for the ratification of the Treaty among various remaining non-annex 2 States.	
	October 2012	On 5 October 2012, Australia and New Zealand signed a new bilateral framework on scientific and technical cooperation to help support the implementation of the Treaty. The bilateral framework of cooperation may serve as a model for other States.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Austria	June 2012-May 2013	Austria, in bilateral meetings, continued to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including, when appropriate, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2012-May 2013	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, and, when appropriate, at a high level, the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2012-May 2013	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Bulgaria	June 2012-May 2013	Bulgaria, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union's activities and démarches towards the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, and, in its bilateral contacts with those States, including, when appropriate, at a high level, systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force.	
Cyprus	August 2012	Cyprus executed a démarche on behalf of the European Union to Cuba in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Estonia	June 2012-May 2013	Estonia, during its bilateral contacts, encouraged the non-annex 2 States to make efforts to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Finland	June 2012-May 2013	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Hungary	June 2012-May 2013	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2012-May 2013	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Mexico	June 2012-May 2013	Mexico approached States that were not parties to the Treaty in order to urge them to sign the Treaty, such as Solomon Islands. In addition, Mexico included the topic in bilateral meetings at all levels with Latin American and Caribbean countries that were still not party to the Treaty, specifically Cuba and Dominica.	
Netherlands	June 2012-May 2013	Whenever relevant, the Netherlands underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest entry into force during bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States.	
New Zealand	June 2012-May 2013	Whenever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined the importance of the Treaty to non-annex 2 States and promoted its earliest possible entry into force.	
Norway	June-October 2012	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between the Norwegian Seismic Array (NORSAR) institution in Norway and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty within Central Asia.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		The project started in 2009 and was completed in October 2012. As part of that project, an international training centre in support of the verification functions of the Treaty was established in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Training courses for participants from Central Asian countries started in late 2010 and continued through October 2012 with support from that project. In total, 44 students covering all Central Asian countries received hands-on training at the centre through courses lasting a month.	
	December 2012-May 2013	In December 2012, Norway approved a project proposal for a trilateral cooperative project on Treaty capacity-building between NORSAR, the Institute of Seismology in Kyrgyzstan and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan. The project focuses on continuing the support for the international training centre in Almaty and on the provision of support to the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre in Bishkek in terms of technical training, software and hardware. The project is planned to run through 2015.	
Poland	June 2012-May 2013	Poland raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, with the aim of achieving its entry into force.	
Russian Federation	June 2012-May 2013	The Russian Federation, in bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed the Treaty, persistently urged them to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Turkey	June 2012-May 2013	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its bilateral contacts and encouraged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia regions.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2012-May 2013	The United Kingdom took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage non-annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Ukraine	June 2012-May 2013	Ukraine conducted regular discussions with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Viet Nam	June 2012-May 2013	Viet Nam seized every opportunity to promote the early entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty in bilateral meetings at various levels.	
European Union	June 2012-May 2013	The European Union systematically raised Treaty-related topics in its political dialogues with third-party countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. The European Union conducted stand-alone political démarches in all the countries of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and South Asia, North America, South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to promote its universalization.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Albania	June 2012-April 2013	Albania seized every opportunity at both the international and the regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, especially the annex 2 States, to do so without further delay. In that regard, Albania continuously aligned itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at different international and regional forums, including the statement delivered at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 27 September 2012.	
	February 2013	Albania supported the call to convene the Article XIV conference, to be held in 2013.	
Australia	September 2012	The sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 27 September 2012, was chaired by the Foreign Minister of Australia, Bob Carr. Australia was active in negotiating the Joint Ministerial Statement for the meeting, which welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia and urged remaining annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty without delay.	
	September 2012-April 2013	Australia co-chaired the fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative with Japan on 26 September 2012, and was an active participant in the sixth Ministerial Meeting on 9 April 2013. Following the most recent meeting, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative countries issued a joint statement	Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		reiterating the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty, particularly in the light of the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013.	
	October 2012	Alongside Mexico and New Zealand, Australia was the lead author of resolution 67/76, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", adopted by the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The resolution stressed the importance of the Treaty's immediate universalization.	
	April-May 2013	At the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Geneva from 22 April to 3 May 2013, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative submitted a working paper on the Treaty (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.1) co-authored by Australia and Mexico. The paper recognized the Treaty's achievements to date and urged the eight annex 2 States yet to ratify the Treaty to do so without further delay. It also reiterated the particular responsibility of States with nuclear weapon capabilities to encourage the ratification of the Treaty.	
		Australia continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise in signatory States, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continued to be leadership on the development of procedures for conducting an on-site inspection under the Treaty.	

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		At the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Australia continued to urge all remaining States, particularly those listed in annex 2, to promptly ratify the Treaty, and highlighted the entry into force of the Treaty as a major priority.	
		The Vienna Group of Ten, convened by Australia, submitted a working paper on the Treaty (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.6) to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 22 April to 3 May 2013 in Geneva. The paper condemned the announced nuclear test in 2013 and the two previous nuclear tests by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and urged all remaining annex 2 and non-annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty.	The Vienna Group of Ten comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
Austria	June 2012-May 2013	At the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for European and International Affairs Michael Spindelegger supported the Joint Ministerial Statement. Austria also supported General Assembly resolution 67/76. As the host country to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Austria also provided support through voluntary contributions to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission as well as through other in-kind contributions.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Belgium	**June 2012-May 2013**	**Belgium, in both its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated its support for the Treaty and the importance it attached to the Treaty's early entry into force in different appropriate international forums.**	
		Belgium voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 67/76, as well as resolutions 67/34, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments", and 67/59, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons".	
Brazil	**June 2012-May 2013**	**Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.**	
		Brazil supported the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
		Brazil co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/76.	
		Brazil co-authored General Assembly resolution 67/34, which recognized the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.	
		During the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Brazil submitted a working paper on nuclear disarmament (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.27) on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition, which stated: "The entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty remains an important outstanding issue with	**The New Agenda Coalition is composed of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden.**

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		regard to which further progress is urgently required. The Treaty is a core element of the international non-proliferation and disarmament regime, raising the threshold for the acquisition of nuclear weapons, preventing a qualitative arms race and reducing the reliance on nuclear weapons in national security strategies. The entry into force of the Treaty would also strengthen confidence in the international security system through the establishment of an effective verification mechanism. In this regard, all Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty undertakings listed in the 2010 Review Conference action plan should be duly fulfilled. Some positive progress has been made towards the entry into force of the Treaty with the ratification by Indonesia, the first annex 2 State to ratify since the 2010 Review Conference."	
Bulgaria	June 2012-May 2013	Bulgaria, in both its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate international forums, including the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September-November 2012	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Nikolay Mladenov, participated in the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and signed the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
		The Bulgarian National Data Centre increased its national capacity by taking part in the National Data Centre preparedness exercise in 2012.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	September-December 2012	Bulgaria supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 67/34, 67/59 and 67/76.	
Canada	September 2012	Canada co-hosted the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which issued a Joint Ministerial Statement in support of the Treaty's entry into force that was endorsed by a record 101 States, including all 5 nuclear-weapon States acknowledged by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the first time. The meeting was attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, John Baird. In his statement at the meeting, he announced that Canada had finalized a contribution arrangement with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to provide equipment and technical training to strengthen the organization's on-site inspection capabilities.	
		Canada endorsed the Ministerial Statement of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, which, inter alia, reiterated the support of the group for the entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty, as well as the Treaty's verification system.	
	October 2012	Canada delivered non-proliferation and disarmament statements at the session of the First Committee of the General Assembly that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2012	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions that included calls for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolutions 67/59 and 67/76.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		Canada also voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 67/34, which, inter alia, recognized the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.	
	March 2013	Canada endorsed démarches to be delivered by the United Kingdom in 2013 on behalf of the Group of Eight to States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
	April 2013	Canada endorsed the Group of Eight's Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in 2013, which, inter alia, urged all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty, particularly annex 2 States.	
		Canada endorsed the Hague Statement of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative which, inter alia, reiterated the support of the group for the entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty as well as the Treaty's verification system.	
		Canada delivered statements at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that reiterated the country's support for the Treaty and its entry into force.	
	April-May 2013	Canada endorsed a joint working paper on the Treaty (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.1) by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative that was submitted at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	

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Cyprus	September 2012	Cyprus took part in the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was held in the margins of the General Assembly in New York.	
	December 2012	Cyprus co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 67/59 and 67/76, and voted in favour of resolution 67/34.	
Estonia	September 2012	Estonia participated in the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Urmas Paet, during which he endorsed the Joint Ministerial Statement reaffirming the strong support of Estonia for the Treaty.	
	December 2012	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/76.	
	April 2013	During the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Estonia issued a statement urging the States whose adherence is required for the Treaty to enter into force to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay.	
Finland	27 September 2012	Finland was represented at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Erkki Tuomioja, who delivered a statement in support of the Treaty.	
	December 2012	Finland co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/76.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Ghana	July 2012	Ghana participated in the online intensive policy course entitled "Multilateral verification, collective security: the contribution of the CTBT" held in Vienna as part of the Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
	October 2012	Ghana participated in the online conference held from 16 to 18 October 2012 as part of the Technology Foresight programme, with the aim of identifying and mapping technology developments relevant to the current and future verification approaches of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	Technology Foresight is a process of information gathering and vision building aimed at preparing the Provisional Technical Secretariat for developments in science and technology that will shape the next generation of Treaty verification systems.
	November 2012	Ghana participated in the online advanced science course entitled "Around the globe and around the clock: the science and technology of the CTBT", held in Vienna, from 12 to 23 November 2012, as part of the Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
	March-April 2013	Ghana participated in the fortieth session of Working Group B, held in Vienna from 17 March to 5 April 2013.	
Hungary	11-12 June 2012	Hungary hosted a briefing organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to coincide with the seminar entitled "Engaging the experts, training the trainers: a seminar on CTBT education in the 21st century", held	

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		from 11 to 12 June 2012. As part of the seminar, at the premises of the Permanent Mission of Hungary in Vienna, the Provisional Technical Secretariat — in cooperation with the Permanent Mission — organized a briefing on the civil and scientific applications of the Treaty verification regime. At the briefing in 2012 the closing presentation was delivered by Kristóf Kakas from the Geological and Geophysical Institute of Hungary.	
Japan	June 2012-May 2013	Japan, along with the Member States of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continued to consider possible approaches towards the earliest entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2012	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Koichiro Gemba, co-chaired the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, with some 80 participating States, and presented the three proposals for "United Action" towards facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty, to be swiftly taken in the next one or two years: to refrain from conducting nuclear tests in order to strengthen the emerging de facto international norm against nuclear tests, to encourage more regional initiatives to persuade those countries that have not signed or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible and to accelerate the development of the international monitoring system.	
	November 2012	Japan hosted the International Noble Gas Experiment Workshop and the International Hydroacoustic Workshop in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		Organization, with the expectation that the outcomes of those workshops would contribute to developing the noble gas monitoring and hydroacoustic monitoring techniques of the verification systems.	
	January-March 2013	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on "global seismological observation", which dealt with global seismological observation and its application for nuclear-test-monitoring technology.	
Jordan	June 2012-May 2013	Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums.	
		Jordan offered to host the integrated field exercise in 2014 and was subsequently selected by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization as the host country for the exercise.	
Latvia	June 2012-May 2013	Latvia, as a member of the European Union, endorsed all the political outreach endeavours of the European Union and supported its contribution to strengthening the monitoring and verification capabilities of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	

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	October-December 2012	Latvia co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 67/59 and 67/76, which reaffirmed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty as early as possible, and urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	27 September 2012	Luxembourg was represented by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Mexico	June 2012-May 2013	Mexico, in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, participated in the meetings scheduled by the Preparatory Commission and its subsidiary organs, as well as in consultations to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and help the consolidation of the verification regime.	
	27 September 2012	Mexico served as coordinator of the Article XIV process, together with Sweden, in the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, signing on to the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted on that occasion.	
	11 October 2012	Mexico, together with Australia and New Zealand, sponsored the draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 67/76.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	12 February 2013	Mexico condemned the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the declarations of the New Agenda Coalition and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, urging the country to become a party to the Treaty as soon as possible and to abstain from further nuclear tests and every other act contrary to the Treaty's objective and purpose.	
	9 April 2013	During the sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, held on 9 April 2013 at The Hague, a Joint Declaration was adopted urging all the States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, especially the annex 2 States, to do so as soon as possible.	
	22 April-3 May 2013	In the framework of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Mexico and Australia, as members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, presented a working paper entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.1).	
Netherlands	June 2012-May 2013	The Netherlands co-organized the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a member of the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In preparation for the Ministerial Meeting, the Netherlands actively participated in discussions in Vienna on the draft of the Joint Ministerial Statement.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		The Netherlands supported the adoption of resolutions by the General Assembly encouraging all States to ratify the Treaty. The Netherlands co-sponsored resolution 67/76.	
		The Netherlands provided a contribution, as a donor country, to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, within the context of the pilot project.	
		The Netherlands contributed actively to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, and in particular Working Group B, through financial support and through the work of its Chair, Hein Haak, a Dutch national.	
		The Netherlands actively promoted the Treaty at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in its statements, by participating in a panel during a side event organized by Article XIV coordinator Mexico, and by means of a joint working paper on the Treaty (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.6) with the Vienna Group of Ten.	
New Zealand	27 September 2012	New Zealand supported the final Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	December 2012	New Zealand co-sponsored resolutions 67/34 and 67/76, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Norway	June 2012-May 2013	Norway supported resolutions in the General Assembly that encouraged all countries to ratify the Treaty, and repeated the plea in national statements in the Assembly, at meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency and in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Norway participated actively in the efforts of Working Group B to implement the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of NORSAR contributed to the work of the group and acted as advisers to its Chair. Norway contributed on a voluntary basis to the pilot project, organized by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which facilitated the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission. Norway supported a scientist-to-scientist workshop, held in April 2013 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, as part of an initiative to promote research and collaboration, as well as to create a community and network of scientific researchers to promote international security. Norway supported the Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization financially and technically. The Initiative provides free training programmes covering all aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		In particular, Norway contributed to "Engaging the experts, training the trainers: a seminar on CTBT education in the 21st century" in June 2012 and "Around the globe and around the clock: the science and technology of the CTBT" in November 2012.	
	September 2012	The State Secretary, Gry Larsen, took part in the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Norway also co-sponsored the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	January-May 2013	Jan Petersen, Permanent Representative of Norway chaired the Preparatory Commission.	
Philippines	June 2012-May 2013	The Philippines, as a signatory and ratifying State, and as an active participant in various disarmament forums, consistently supported the call for the early entry into force of the Treaty and actively promoted the Treaty through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. The Philippines maintained its active membership in the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and continued to highlight the importance of the immediate entry into force of the Treaty in its statements in relevant forums, such as in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summits and the ASEAN Regional Forum. Albert del Rosario, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, participated in the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In its statement, the Philippines expressed that it recognized the critical role of the Treaty as a key confidence-building mechanism to promote cooperation among States in resolving	Participants in the ASEAN Regional Forum are: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States and Viet Nam

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		issues that have effects on regional and global security, and reiterated that, as a signatory and ratifying State, and as an active participant in various non-proliferation and disarmament forums, the Philippines consistently supported the call for the early entry into force of the Treaty. It was noted that the Philippines actively promoted the Treaty through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy and stated that the Philippines believed that now more than ever all nations, particularly the eight remaining annex 2 States, must endeavour in good faith to take the next steps for the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Poland	June 2012-May 2013	Poland, within the framework of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, issued the working paper on the entry into force of the Treaty (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.1) during the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Romania	June 2012-May 2013	Romania participated at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Romania continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime, as illustrated by Romanian participation with the AS81-MLR auxiliary seismic station in the exercise held by the Provisional Technical Secretariat on calibration activities at primary and auxiliary seismic stations of the international monitoring system, and participation in the 2012 evaluation workshop in Paraguay from 1 to 5 October 2012. In addition, the National Data Centre of Romania submitted, on a monthly basis,	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		national local data bulletins, and continuously shared data from the Romanian infrasound array with the International Data Centre. Diplomats and experts from the capital regularly attend the Preparatory Commission, Working Group A and Working Group B meetings.	
Russian Federation	June 2012-May 2013	The Russian Federation supported the Joint Ministerial Statement following the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. It pursued a consistent policy aimed at the early entry into force of the Treaty and took practical steps directed at the implementation of the Action Plan of specific measures for the support of the Treaty, adopted at the seventh Article XIV conference in 2011. The Russian Federation actively participated in the preparation for the eighth Article XIV conference. The Russian Federation placed an emphasis on the role of the Treaty in the United Nations, in the Group of Eight and in the course of the ongoing Non-Proliferation Treaty Review process, as well as within other international forums. The Russian Federation strictly observed a moratorium on nuclear tests. At the same time, the country was aware that, despite all the significance of that measure, that could by no means serve as a substitute for the entry into force of the Treaty. During the reporting period, the Russian Federation achieved progress in the completion of the Russian segment of the international monitoring system.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		Two further Russian seismic stations were certified: AS85 "Arti", on 12 October 2012, and AS82 "Kirov", on 20 December 2012. As a result, 25 out of 32 Russian monitoring facilities have been certified.	
Slovakia	June 2012-May 2013	Slovakia continued to support the universalization of the Treaty with the assistance of governmental organizations at the various bilateral meetings and multilateral forums, actively promoting the need for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	27 September 2012	Slovakia participated at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Switzerland	June 2012-May 2013	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant forums.	
		On the occasion of annual bilateral dialogues with annex 2 States, Switzerland called on them to ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2012	Switzerland participated at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
	December 2012	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 67/34 and 67/76, both of which called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	May 2013	Switzerland participated at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and called for the ratification of the Treaty by the annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
Turkey	June 2012-May 2013	Turkey continued to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, especially during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly and the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Turkey also stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty at the meetings of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the ministerial level and below.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2012-May 2013	The United Kingdom reiterated its strong support for the Treaty and the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in its statement at the meeting of the First Committee of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly and the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/76.	
	27 September 2012	The United Kingdom supported the Joint Ministerial Statement, adopted at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Alistair Burt, delivered a national statement in support of early entry into force.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	14-15 March 2013	The United Kingdom recognized that demonstrating that the Treaty is effectively verifiable plays a key role in convincing the remaining States, and their legislatures, to ratify the Treaty. To that end, the United Kingdom hosted a meeting in Vienna of Permanent Five technical experts to discuss areas in which the nuclear-weapon States could collaborate to develop further the effectiveness of the Treaty's verification regime. Furthermore, the United Kingdom continued to play an active role in preparations and planning for the integrated field exercise to be conducted in Jordan in 2014, providing technical expertise and equipment.	
Ukraine	June 2012-May 2013	Ukraine stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in the relevant forums. The universalization of the Treaty remains on the agenda of the foreign policy of Ukraine.	
	18 March-5 April 2013	At the fortieth session of Working Group B and the twentieth session of the joint Working Group A/Working Group B, Ukraine reiterated its commitment to the universalization of the Treaty and joined the Statement of the European Union issued at the opening meeting.	
	22 April-3 May 2013	Ukraine actively participated in the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The country's position was based on the understanding that the Treaty possesses a natural connection to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Provisions that establish a barrier to the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of new types of weapons are believed to be one of the key elements of the non-proliferation regime that contribute to	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		the achievement of the objectives of nuclear disarmament. Ukraine reiterated its call to all States to continue a full moratorium on nuclear testing, pending the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Viet Nam	June 2011-May 2012	Viet Nam seized all opportunities at both international and regional levels to stress the importance of the Treaty and to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, and urged States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so. Viet Nam actively and fully supported and participated in activities within the framework of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. Viet Nam participated in the National Data Centre preparedness exercise to enhance its technical capability and its readiness for Treaty work.	
European Union	December 2012	The strong support of the European Union for the Treaty was reflected in the European Union Member States' collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 67/76.	
	September 2012	The European Union continued to state its political priorities related to the Treaty during the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the informal General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests. The European Union contributed to the work of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and had statements delivered during the Preparatory Commission and Working Group sessions.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Holy See	September 2012	The Holy See stated that the Treaty is an important tool to achieve global security on the occasion of the fifty-sixth regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, held on 17 September 2012. In addition, the Holy See expressed its conviction that the signature, ratification and entry into force of the Treaty would represent a great leap forward for the future of humanity. On the occasion of the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Monsignor Dominique Mamberti, the Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See, signed the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty.	
2 (b) Regional			
Australia	June 2012-May 2013	Australia continued to work with its partners in a range of regional forums, including the Pacific Islands Forum and the ASEAN Regional Forum, to encourage prompt ratification of the Treaty.	Pacific Islands Forum members include: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
Austria	June 2012-May 2013	Austria supported the European Union decisions in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
Belgium	June 2012-May 2013	Belgium, in both its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Brazil	June 2012-May 2013	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through active engagement in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. Brazil supported the statement of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States delivered at a meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, which emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and called upon all annex 2 States which had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority, as well as evidence of their political will and commitment to peace and international security. Brazil supported the statement of the Member States of the Union of South American Nations delivered at a meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, which declared that it was fundamental and urgent that all States that had not yet ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible, especially all nuclear-weapon States and those that were listed in annex 2 of the Treaty, and reiterated that it was crucial that all States be committed not to promote or carry out nuclear tests or any other form of nuclear explosions, as well as any other action that contradicted the Treaty provisions and obligations.	
Bulgaria	June 2012-May 2013	Bulgaria, as a member of the European Union, supported the implementation of the Council of the European Union decisions in support of the monitoring and verification system and capabilities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		Organization, and other relevant European Union activities in support of the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Cyprus	June 2012-May 2013	Cyprus, as a member of the European Union, aligned with all the relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Estonia	June 2012-May 2013	Estonia, as a member of the European Union, supported all the relevant established statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Finland	June 2012-May 2013	Finland, as a member of the European Union, continued its active support of relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Ghana	June 2012-March 2013	Ghana continued to educate visitors to the National Data Centre at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission on the relevance of the Treaty's early entry into force.	
		Ghana continued to compile an earthquake catalogue from the data it received from the International Data Centre in Vienna for its earthquake hazard assessment.	
Japan	October 2012	Japan, in collaboration with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the United States of America State Department, convened the first regional gathering for National Data Centre experts from the East Asia region, the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop. That contributed to discussions on various undertakings aimed at improving National Data Centre operations as well as the implementation of the common exercise in the whole region.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Luxembourg	June 2012-May 2013	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the strategy of the European Union and reminded annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of ratifying and/or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Mexico	4 April 2013	Mexico supported resolution C/Res.55 issued by the Council of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which condemned the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013, and urged the country to adopt a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other type of nuclear explosion and join the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Netherlands	June 2012-May 2013	The Netherlands, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
New Zealand	June 2012-May 2013	New Zealand provided support to Pacific Island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
Turkey	June 2012-May 2013	Turkey seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June-December 2012	The United Kingdom, as a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, supported démarches to Angola, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, Dominica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel,	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Yemen and Zimbabwe, urging ratification of the Treaty.	
	June 2012-May 2013	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, including through the various Joint Actions by the European Union in support of the Treaty, and in numerous European Union statements, notably that delivered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Carl Bildt, on behalf of the European Union, at the sixth Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
Viet Nam	30 October-1 November 2012	Viet Nam participated in the regional gathering for National Data Centre experts from the East Asia region, the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop, held by the Centre for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in coordination with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the United States of America State Department in Japan.	
	26-28 November 2012	Viet Nam participated in the regional gathering of National Data Centre Development Workshop for ASEAN in Chiang Mai, Thailand.	
European Union	June 2012-May 2013	The European Union continued to implement its Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP, offering financial support to the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for the achievement of the following objectives: to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the Treaty's international monitoring system, to improve the Treaty's verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community, to provide technical assistance to signatory States in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean region so as to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the Treaty's verification system and to develop an on-site inspection noble gas-capable detection system.	
	November 2012	The Council of the European Union adopted and started the implementation of a new Council Decision (2012/699/CFSP) on the support of the European Union for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
		The objectives of the Council Decision are to strengthen the capabilities of the Treaty monitoring and verification system, including in the field of radionuclide detection, and to strengthen the capabilities of the signatory States of the Treaty to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the Treaty and to enable them to benefit fully from participation in the Treaty regime. The annex to the Council Decision notes that "the work undertaken in implementing this Decision will also be important for enhancing the prospect of early entry into force and the universalization of the CTBT".	

State/entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	May 2013	The newly appointed Principal Adviser and Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Jacek Bylica (European External Action Service), expressed continued European Union support for the Treaty through appearances at the European Parliament, underlining the need for concerted efforts towards promoting the universalization of the Treaty.	

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Sixty-eighth session
Items 99 (k), (r) and (aa) of the preliminary list*
General and complete disarmament

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

Reducing nuclear danger

Nuclear disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/68/50.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to requests contained in General Assembly resolutions 67/33, 67/45 and 67/60.

2. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 67/33, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-eighth session.

3. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 67/45, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war (A/56/400, para. 3), and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session.

4. In paragraph 23 of its resolution 67/60, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of that resolution.

II. Observations

5. Since the last report (A/67/133 and Corr. 1 and Add.1), States have undertaken efforts to facilitate the implementation of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation agreements, as follows:

(a) On 26 September 2012, in New York, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative held its fifth ministerial meeting, at which members, inter alia, recalled the Initiative's engagement with the nuclear-weapon States to facilitate the implementation of their nuclear disarmament commitments, including the development of a standard form for reporting information on their nuclear-weapon programmes;

(b) On 27 September 2012, in New York, foreign ministers and other high-level representatives met and issued a joint call for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The meeting was co-hosted by the foreign ministers of Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sweden and adopted a joint statement calling upon all States that had not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty, in particular the remaining eight annex II States, whose ratification is necessary for the Treaty to enter into force;

(c) The Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions was set to expire on 31 December 2012, but had been superseded by the 2011 New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The fourth and fifth sessions of the bilateral consultative commission for the New START were held in September 2012 and February 2013, respectively. During those sessions, the United States and the Russian Federation continued to discuss practical issues related to the implementation of the Treaty;

(d) The 2013 session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the second of its three-year cycle, was held from 1 to 19 April 2013 in New York, chaired by Ambassador Christopher Grima of Malta. Following discussions in the Working Group on agenda item 4 ("Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons") of the non-papers circulated by the Chair, the Chair decided to circulate, under his own responsibility and without prejudice to the position of any delegation and its right to put forward further proposals at the next substantive session of the Commission, two working papers. One of those papers addressed recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the other addressed general guiding elements for achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In the report of the Disarmament Commission for 2013, it was noted that those working papers did not represent negotiated positions or command consensus and should not set a precedent;

(e) On 9 April 2013 in The Hague, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative held its sixth ministerial meeting. In a joint ministerial statement, the members of the Initiative, inter alia, stressed the need for systematic and continued reduction of all nuclear weapons, including non-strategic nuclear weapons, by all nuclear-weapon States, in a pragmatic and step-by-step approach aimed at their total elimination. The statement also highlighted the Initiative's continuing focus on transparency as a vital confidence-building measure on disarmament and on the importance of reducing the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military and nuclear doctrines;

(f) The fourth conference of the nuclear-weapon States was held from 18 to 19 April 2013 in Geneva, under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation. The meeting aimed to build upon the 2009 London, 2011 Paris and 2012 Washington, D.C., conferences. The nuclear-weapon States reaffirmed their commitment to the shared goal of nuclear disarmament and to general and complete disarmament, as provided for in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and emphasized the importance of working together in implementing the actions agreed to at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(g) From 22 April to 3 May 2013 in Geneva, States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty held the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference, with Ambassador Cornel Feruta of Romania serving as Chair. In accordance with its agenda adopted at its first session in Vienna in 2012, the Committee continued its substantive deliberations and preparations for the Review Conference, as follows:

(i) Some States parties also continued to call for greater progress by the nuclear-weapon States, especially in achieving deeper reductions in all types of nuclear weapons, greater transparency and agreement on a standard reporting form, reductions in the operational status of nuclear weapons and in the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines, and for the removal of weapons deployed on the territory of third party countries;

(ii) Many States parties at the Preparatory Committee stressed the need for the negotiation of a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified time frame, including a nuclear weapons convention;

(iii) Nuclear-weapon States made reference to their responsibility to work towards nuclear disarmament and expressed their intention to continue to work together to meet, inter alia, their disarmament commitments under the Action Plan;

(iv) On the convening of a conference to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction, States parties expressed their deep disappointment and regret at the postponement of the 2012 Conference. They reaffirmed their support for the convening of the Conference in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference;

(v) Eighty States joined in issuing a statement expressing deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, referred to the unacceptable harm that would result from such a detonation and reaffirmed that nuclear weapons can never be used again, under any circumstances.

6. In addition to the above, further efforts are under way that could contribute towards the achievement of a world without nuclear weapons:

(a) An open-ended working group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations was established by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session. The open-ended working group met in Geneva from 14 to 24 May 2013 and on 27 June 2013. The proposals that were submitted by some Member States to the Chair at both sessions will serve as a basis for the consultations in the group during its third meeting, to be held from 19 to 30 August 2013. In addition, some States submitted working papers and informal papers for further consideration by the group, including on its possible areas of focus. The working group is to submit a report on its work, reflecting discussions held and all proposals made, to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

(b) The General Assembly, also at its sixty-seventh session, decided to convene a high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013. The meeting will be the first-ever high-level meeting of the Assembly on this important issue;

(c) In addition, the General Assembly decided to establish a group of governmental experts to convene in 2014 and 2015 to develop recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to, but not negotiate, a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(d) From 4 to 5 March 2013, Norway hosted an international conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, which was held in Oslo, with the participation of 127 Governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations and civil society. The conference marked the first time that Governments had come together specifically to address the humanitarian impact caused by any use of nuclear weapons.

7. On 19 June 2013, United States President Barack Obama delivered a speech in Berlin, in which he reiterated the commitment of the United States to pursuing the security of a world without nuclear weapons. President Obama announced that his administration had completed a comprehensive review of the United States nuclear posture and intended to seek negotiations with the Russian Federation on two new disarmament initiatives, namely: to reduce deployed strategic nuclear weapons by

up to one third from the 1,550 level established under the New START Treaty; and to work with NATO allies to seek reductions in both United States and Russian non-strategic nuclear weapons in Europe.

8. Nonetheless, setbacks and growing impatience with the slow pace of progress in other areas of key importance have remained. Some examples are:

(a) The 2013 Conference on Disarmament's continued inability to start substantive work on the basis of an agreed programme of work increased the level of frustration and concerns regarding the effectiveness of that multilateral disarmament machinery;

(b) On 12 February 2013, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted its third nuclear test, despite the strong and unequivocal call from the international community to refrain from any further provocative measures, and contrary to the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

(c) Efforts to convene the Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, mandated by States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to be convened in 2012, have not yet been successful. The Secretary-General issued a statement on 24 November 2012, in which he took note of the statements issued by the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and fully supported the continued efforts of the facilitator, Jaako Lajaava (Finland), including his proposal to conduct multilateral consultations in the shortest possible time, so as to allow the Conference to be convened at the earliest opportunity in 2013;

(d) The number of nuclear weapons in national arsenals remains high, with thousands of warheads maintained on high-alert status as part of continued adherence, on the part of some States, to a doctrine of nuclear deterrence. In addition, nuclear-weapon States have continued to modernize their nuclear arsenals and nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

9. Emerging issues, such as the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, have continued to gain greater attention, as have new efforts to reinvigorate the debate and discussion over the steps towards nuclear disarmament. However, serious setbacks and concerns at the slow pace of progress undercut the momentum that had been generated by the successful 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and the 2012 session of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee.

10. The Secretary-General and the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs continue their efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

III. Information received from Governments

11. By a note verbale dated 25 February 2013, all Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General by 31 May 2013 of the efforts and measures that they had taken with regard to the implementation of resolution 67/33, concerning the follow-up advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons*. To date, Austria, Cuba, Iraq, Mexico and Qatar have sent replies, the texts of which are reproduced below. Additional replies received from Member States will be issued as addenda to the present report.

Austria

[Original: English]
[23 May 2013]

Against the background of consistent Austrian support to nuclear disarmament efforts and Austria's constitutional law (149/1999) on "A nuclear-free Austria", Austria strongly supports the conclusion and recommendations for follow-on actions agreed upon at the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and is also particularly engaged in overcoming the current dysfunction of the United Nations disarmament machinery, in particular of the Conference on Disarmament and the resulting lack of substantive multilateral disarmament negotiations.

In 2012, Austria, together with Norway and Mexico, presented a draft resolution to the General Assembly with the aim of carrying forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. The negotiations in the First Committee resulted in a text which was adopted by vote as General Assembly resolution 67/56 and which led to the establishment of open-ended working group on nuclear disarmament. It started its substantive, interactive discussions on nuclear disarmament in Geneva on 14 May 2013. All United Nations Member States and relevant civil society organizations were invited and engaged in frank and open deliberations.

Furthermore, Austria would like to refer to the importance of recognizing within the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its review cycle the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and the need to comply at all times with international law and international humanitarian law. In this context, Austria participated in the drafting of a joint statement (attached) on the humanitarian dimension of nuclear disarmament that was presented by South Africa on behalf of a group of 80 States at the Second Preparatory Committee Meeting of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in Geneva on 24 April 2013. Support for the humanitarian statement has increased from 16 at the First Preparatory Committee Meeting of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2012 to 80 at the Second Preparatory Committee Meeting of the Treaty in 2013. Austria is convinced of the need to fundamentally change the discourse on nuclear weapons and to foster the understanding that any use of nuclear weapons would be morally repugnant and devastating in its effects for the whole world and all of humankind. Consequently, it is difficult to envisage how any use of nuclear weapons could be compatible with international law, in particular with fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.

In November 2012, a national seminar entitled "Nuclear weapons — the sword of Damocles: the humanitarian dimension of nuclear disarmament" was held in Vienna. Organized jointly by the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Red Cross, the seminar discussed humanitarian aspects, as well as the international law and international humanitarian law dimensions of nuclear weapons.

The growing recognition of this humanitarian and legal dimension of nuclear weapons is also reflected in the overwhelming success of the international conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons organized in Oslo on 4 and 5 March 2013. Close to 130 States, as well as representatives of relevant international and civil society organizations underscored the fact that it would be impossible to adequately prepare for and respond to the humanitarian consequences

of the explosion of a nuclear weapon, including the long-term environmental, psychological and socioeconomic consequences that would be felt throughout the world. While it seems evident that the only way to deal with this threat is through its complete elimination, further awareness and understanding of this issue is urgently needed. The announcement by Mexico to host another such conference is a welcome step in that direction.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[20 May 2013]

The existence of nuclear weapons and of the dangers associated with them undoubtedly constitutes one of the main challenges to the survival of the human species.

There is growing international concern at the threat to humankind posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and the potential for the use or threat of use of such weapons. It is therefore vital to continue to stress, in all relevant international forums, that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of such weapons.

Notwithstanding the proclaimed end of the Cold War, humankind is still at serious risk of annihilation owing to the existence of over 19,000 nuclear weapons, over 2,000 of which are ready for immediate deployment.

The use of just a fraction of this arsenal would bring about a nuclear winter with catastrophic consequences for our planet.

Experience with the use of nuclear weapons and with the tests that have been conducted has amply demonstrated the tremendous and uncontrollable destructive capacity of these weapons. Since the effects of the detonation of nuclear weapons transcend national borders, the issue is of great concern to humanity as a whole.

The only effective way to ensure that humankind will never again suffer the terrible humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons is to totally eliminate and permanently ban them worldwide. Regrettably, there has been little progress towards this objective.

In view of their disastrous effects, the use of nuclear weapons would constitute a flagrant violation of international standards on the prevention of genocide and on environmental protection. The use of nuclear weapons cannot be justified by any security theory or doctrine.

It is therefore a matter of deep concern that the strategic defence doctrines of the nuclear-weapon States serve as a rationale for using these nuclear weapons.

The concept of "nuclear deterrence" should be abandoned once and for all as it encourages the permanent possession of nuclear weapons. This doctrine has been used to justify spending huge sums of money to update nuclear arsenals, funds that could be invested in solving the most pressing problems facing the world's population, such as, among others, hunger, poverty and disease.

In 1996, the International Court of Justice unanimously concluded that there was an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations

leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

Negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified time frame, including a nuclear weapons convention, are necessary and should commence without further delay. In that regard, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament within the Conference on Disarmament should be established as soon as possible and as the highest priority.

Nuclear disarmament cannot remain a goal that is constantly postponed or set aside. The Non-Aligned Movement has submitted a proposal establishing a concrete timetable for the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination and prohibition by 2025 at the latest, which warrants consideration by the international community.

In December 2012, on the basis of a Cuban initiative that was endorsed by the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations General Assembly adopted an important resolution in which it decided to convene, for the first time in the history of the Organization, a high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, to be held in New York on 26 September 2013.

The support of the international community is needed in order to ensure that this meeting makes a real contribution to the necessary progress towards the prohibition and complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a view to nuclear disarmament.

Iraq

[Original: Arabic]
[15 April 2013]

The Government of Iraq attaches great importance to the issue of general disarmament. Iraq has therefore acceded to all the major disarmament instruments, and is fully committed to applying all their provisions and implementing all their requirements. Iraq became a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1969, and has applied the Model Additional Protocol of the International Atomic Energy Agency Comprehensive Safeguards System. In accordance with the due Constitutional procedures, Iraq is in the final stages of the process of depositing the instruments of accession to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

The Government of Iraq is committed to upholding disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, in the belief that universal accession to and compliance, without discrimination, with the international conventions on weapons of mass destruction and the complete eradication of those weapons will provide the international community with a real guarantee that such weapons will not be used or threats made as to their use, and will strengthen international peace and security.

Nuclear disarmament is one of the principles and priorities of Iraqi foreign policy, in line with the importance accorded thereto in the 1996 advisory opinion of

the International Court of Justice and in the final document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was held in 1978. Given the destructive nature of nuclear weapons, they must be totally and irrevocably eliminated if the human race is to survive. Their continued existence constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

Iraq calls for negotiations to begin on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specific time framework.

The Government of Iraq affirms that the sole means of ensuring the non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons is to gradually eliminate all such weapons, which will, moreover, build trust between States parties to the Treaty. Agreement must be reached on the need to conclude a binding international legal instrument that would provide non-nuclear-weapon States with assurances that nuclear-weapon States will not use or threaten to use such weapons against them, as well as the means by which progress can be made towards that aim. This will provide States non-parties with an incentive to become parties thereto.

The Government of Iraq stresses the need to comply with the 8 July 1996 International Court of Justice advisory opinion on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, which affirmed that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, and that States have an obligation to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

The Government of Iraq affirms that nuclear terrorism represents one of the most serious threats to international security, and that strict nuclear security arrangements are essential in order to prevent nuclear materials falling into the hands of terrorists and other unlicensed parties. The demand to rid the world of nuclear weapons is therefore perfectly legitimate and will ensure that the world avoids the danger of nuclear terrorism.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[31 May 2013]

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 67/33, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons", adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 2012, the Government of Mexico hereby presents the initiatives and measures taken to implement the said resolution, with a view to achieving nuclear disarmament.

Taking into consideration the report it presented on the same topic at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to resolution 65/76, Mexico wishes to point out that it has established a legal and normative framework to regulate nuclear activities in the territory under its jurisdiction.

Specifically, there are constitutional provisions and regulatory enactments limiting the use of nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes,[1] as well as

[1] See *Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM)*, article 27; *Act relating article 27 of the Constitution*, article 2.

constitutional norms requiring that any foreign policy measures taken respect basic principles, such as the pursuit of international peace and security, and the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations.[2] Mexico has also made an internationally binding commitment to the peaceful use of nuclear material, non-proliferation and a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests by acceding to and ratifying the main regional and international treaties on the topic.[3]

Each year, Mexico has been one of the sponsors of the resolution entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons", which Malaysia has been submitting every year since 1996.

In addition, pursuant to the said advisory opinion and on the basis of various international treaties, General Assembly resolutions and international custom, at the June 2009 Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Mexico submitted a proposal to amend the said instrument in order to characterize the use of nuclear weapons during an international armed conflict as a war crime.

Mexico has also maintained an active, sustained and committed involvement in promoting international disarmament and security, insisting on the clear need to achieve the prohibition and total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear weapons, given that the international community has already abolished biological and chemical weapons.

The pursuit of the total elimination of nuclear weapons has been a fundamental element of Mexico's position in various multilateral forums, in accordance with its foreign policy principles and those of the Charter of the United Nations. Mexico therefore considers that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice represents an important benchmark in that effort.

Mexico is firmly committed to nuclear disarmament and has led a number actions to achieve that goal, including:

Submission, together with Austria and Norway, in the First Committee during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, of a draft resolution entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations", adopted as resolution 67/56

Since 1996, in order to achieve the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, Mexico has sought to re-launch international negotiations on nuclear disarmament based on the principles of verification, irreversibility and transparency, since these negotiations have not taken place, as part of the United Nations disarmament machinery.

To that end, at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, together with Austria and Norway, Mexico submitted a draft resolution to take forward those

[2] See *CPEUM*, article 88, section X.

[3] The Mexican State has acceded to and ratified the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Since 1999, it has also acceded to and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and reaffirmed its willingness to comply with the provisions of that international instrument, even though it has not yet entered into force.

negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world free of nuclear weapons. That draft resolution, which became resolution 67/56, entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations", was adopted by 147 votes in favour and 4 against, with 31 abstentions, and was sponsored by 20 delegations.

By that resolution, the General Assembly established an open-ended working group that was to convene in Geneva for fifteen days during the recess periods of the Conference on Disarmament with the contribution of international organizations and civil society, with a mandate to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for submission to the Assembly.

Convening in Mexico of the second international conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, February 2014

Mexico, together with Norway, civil society organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross, has promoted the need to give a new impetus to the debate on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation from a humanitarian perspective which focuses more on the prevention and protection of human safety, with a view to achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

In that regard, Mexico, in conjunction with other States, has delivered joint statements on the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, the violation of all norms of international humanitarian law and the urgent need to achieve the prohibition and total elimination of nuclear weapons.

These statements were delivered at the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee (Prep Com) for the Ninth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), held in Vienna in 2012 and Geneva in 2013, as well as in the First Committee during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, held in New York in 2012, each time with the endorsement of a variety of countries.

Mexico also participated in the international Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in Oslo on 4 and 5 March 2013.

Considering the need to deepen discussions and to continue delivering solid and strong arguments on the devastating humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, Mexico has announced that it will convene a follow-up conference in February 2014.

Monitoring, observance and implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of the global disarmament and non-proliferation regime, being the only treaty in force that addresses those topics. In that connection, Mexico advocates the universality of the NPT and promotes a balanced implementation of its three pillars — nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Mexico calls for implementation of article VI of the NPT, with a view to achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons and points out that it is important for negotiations on nuclear disarmament to be conducted based on the principles of transparency, verification and irreversibility.

In that regard, Mexico has participated actively in the Review Conferences of the Treaty and the preparatory meetings for those Conferences, both individually and within groups such as the New Agenda Coalition (NAC) and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI).

At the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Ninth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Geneva from 22 April to 3 May 2013, Mexico, as a member of NPDI, presented seven working papers on the following topics: reducing the role of nuclear weapons; non-strategic nuclear weapons; export controls; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; education for disarmament; broad application of safeguards in non-nuclear-weapon States; and nuclear-weapon-free zones and negative security assurances.

NPDI also delivered a joint statement during both the general debate and the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation segments on the following topics: reducing the role of nuclear weapons; education for disarmament and non-proliferation; non-strategic nuclear weapons; and nuclear-weapon-free zones and negative security assurances.

As a member of NAC, Mexico also presented two working papers on transparency and nuclear disarmament, respectively, and delivered statements during both the general debate and the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation segments.

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

As a leading promoter of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in a densely populated territory, Mexico supports the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones as an effective means of promoting nuclear disarmament. In that connection, the establishment of such zones in any region of the world must be based on the agreement and free choice of the parties involved. In that regard, Mexico has always respected the sovereign decisions of countries that wish to conclude treaties for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and will continue to do so.

Mexico also participates in the work of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), the first specialized agency created to ensure implementation of the provisions of a treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It also helps to keep the region free of nuclear weapons and contributes permanently to efforts to achieve general and comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

Entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Mexico has been actively promoting the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) since its adoption in 1996. The CTBT represents one of the basic pillars of the global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, together with the NPT and treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones.

From September 2011 to September 2013, together with Sweden, Mexico served as one of the coordinators of the article XIV process of the CTBT, which aims to promote the entry into force of the treaty.

Qatar

[Original: Arabic]
[22 April 2013]

1. Qatar believes that the threat or use of nuclear weapons is contrary to current international law on armed conflicts, and especially the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

2. Qatar is firmly convinced that only the total elimination of nuclear weapons can provide a guarantee against the use of such weapons. It therefore stresses the importance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, which unanimously found that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

3. Qatar believes that action must be taken to accelerate implementation of the 13 practical steps contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the establishment in the Conference on Disarmament of a committee with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament with a view to identifying the measures required to eliminate nuclear weapons completely.

4. Qatar is a non-nuclear-weapon State that neither possesses such weapons nor has the means to deliver them. It has no ambition and does not intend to acquire nuclear weapons or develop nuclear-weapons-related programmes, nor does it provide any scientific, technical or material assistance to any party endeavouring to acquire or develop such weapons. Qatar also does not allow any nuclear-weapon-related activities to take place in its territory.

5. Owing to its firm conviction that nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes and not employed for military purposes, Qatar acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 3 April 1989 and signed a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency on 19 January 2009. It also signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 23 September 1996 and then ratified it on 3 March 1997. Qatar is currently an observer State of the Conference on Disarmament and has applied for membership of that body.